The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,377.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

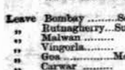
The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottee, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave	Bombay .....Saturday.	Leave	Cochin .....Friday.
„	Ratnagherry...Sunday.	„	Beypore.....Saturday.
„	Malwan ..... „	„	Calicut ..... „
„	Vingorla..... „	„	Tellicherry.. „
„	Goa ..... Monday.	„	Cannanore.. „
„	Carwar ..... „	„	Mangalore..Sunday.
„	Coompta ..... „		Coompta ...Monday.
„	Mangalore ...Tuesday.	„	Carwar ..... „
„	Cannanore...Wednesday.	„	Goa.....Tuesday.
„	Tellicherry ..... „	„	Vingorla..... „
„	Calicut ..... „	„	Malwan..... „
„	Beypore ..... „	„	Ratnagherry Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin .....Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay.....Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st November, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Branch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, viz.:—

Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.
Do. Rivets and Washers.
Wrought Iron Trusses, &c.
Angle Iron, 2 by 2 by ¼.
Portland Cement.
Ornamental Ridging.

Drawings and Detailed Statements can be seen on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division, Bolarum, and will be received by him up to midday of 15th November, 1869.

A. D. CAMPBELL, C. E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless). Chronometers, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
½	„ Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	„ White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. S. S. Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have commenced Business in Bombay as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT in my own name.

HAJEE GOOLMAHOMED TYAB.

Masjid Bunder, Bombay, 3rd November, 1869.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

MESSRS. HEERALALL & Co., No. 9, Hunmum Street, Fort, has for SALE on COMMISSION, a second-hand Clock, by Savory and Sons, of London; a very handsome Buggy; few pairs of Kerosine Chamber and Table Lamps; few spare Tops and Globes of Reading Lamps.

HEERALALL & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OPERATOR for the BYCULLA PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. Streetton, 1, Love Lane, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hornby's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, an ASSORTED HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished. BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PAREL.—Four BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 125, 125, 150, 175, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs. 250 to 700.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 10s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock Kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Catalogues post free. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Thayre Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

*** The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLE SALE ONLY.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.
MARAVILLA COCOA.
Sole Proprietors—Taylor Brothers, London.

THE COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this nest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

NOTICES.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—THORNHILL & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Meadow Street, being about TO CLOSE their RETAIL BUSINESS in Bombay, are now SELLING OFF at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Owners of Watches, Jewellery, &c., left for repairs, will oblige by calling for the same at their early convenience.

All parties indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts without delay.

THORNHILL & Co.

1st November, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are already and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the public and their friends that they have RECEIVED A FRESH BATCH of superior and high caste ARAB HORSES from Unezza, belonging to the well known Dealer, Ahmed Udwance, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Race Horses, viz., Grey Beard, Aga Jan, Nadur, and Sheve Ali—the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at the Poona Meeting this season.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

Byculla Stable, 1st November, 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. (one and three eighths per cent.) WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 6th proximo, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. WILSON, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

30th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasury, to the extent of the amount set opposite to it, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. DAILY, until SATURDAY at 11 A.M.

Akola Treasury 1 (one) Lakh.

All Tenders will be opened together, and the highest offer accepted.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 1st November, 1869.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to NOON on the 10th proximo, for the following works:—

1. Construction of about 14 miles of open side drains to roads, containing about 1,65,000 cubic feet of brick works.

2. Supply spreading and rolling of about two lakhs of cubic feet of best basalt road metal.

3. Supply and laying of about 60,000 basalt paving stones, 12 by 6 by 6 inches in size.

4. Supply and laying of about 60,000 lineal feet of basalt kerb stones, 12 by 10 by 8 inches in size.

5. Supplying, laying, and rolling of about two lakhs of cubic feet of brick "chara."

The above will be given in one or more separate tenders. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of E. JONES, Esquire, Municipal Engineer. No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender. If the stone be supplied from Dongree the carriage by Railway should be excluded from the tender.

T. C. HOPE,
District Magistrate and President S. M.

30th October, 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to say any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than a anna when our tariff is temporarily reduced. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for life illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., Nation's Pride ½ lbs., Bragg ½ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew,			
1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1	8 per lb.; 20 lb. boxes Rs. 20	only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	0	15	„
Bragg's, 1 to 5 lbs...	0	12	„
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0	12	„

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.

100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 100	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 90	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 12	„
Do. 4 „	„ 8	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 8	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk.	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS and SONGS EXPECTED by TO-DAY'S MAIL.

Robinson's Pictorial Effect in Photography ...	Rs.	4 12
Beautiful Women	...	26 4
Masse and Helbarn's Hand Book of Anatomical Plates	...	26 4
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1870... ...	...	3 12
Illustrated London Almanac for 1870	...	0 12
Heath's Practical Anatomy. (new edition) ...	...	6 10
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion ...	...	1 10
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, (morocco bound)	...	4 8
Hanover Square for October	...	0 12
Gentleman's Magazine for October	...	0 12
Official Monthly Army List for October 1869 ...	...	1 0
World of Fashion for October	...	1 0
London and Paris Fashions for October	...	1 0
Le Follett for October	...	1 4
Walker's Dictionary (small)	...	0 6
Tom Jones, by Fielding	...	0 10
Adventures of Doctor Brady	...	1 4
Un Drame de Fronville, by Brehat	...	0 10
Christmas Annual	...	0 10
Formosa...	...	1 1
Cramer's Course for Piano, 2 vols.	...	5 0
How to get money quickly	...	0 4
Charlotte's Inheritance, by Miss Braddon ...	...	1 4
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon	...	1 4
Dead Sea Fruit, by Miss Braddon	...	1 4
Night side of Nature	...	2 4
Dickens's American Notes	...	2 4
——— Little Dorritt	...	1 14
——— Sketches by Boz	...	1 14
——— Christmas Books	...	1 14
——— Oliver Twist	...	1 14
——— A Tale of Two Cities	...	1 14
——— The Uncommercial Traveller	...	1 14
——— Hard Times and Pictures from Italy ...	...	2 4
——— Great Expectations	...	2 4
——— Bleak House...	...	2 4
——— Barnaby Rudge...	...	1 14
——— Our Mutual Friend	...	2 4
——— The Pickwick Papers	...	2 4
——— The Old Curiosity Shop	...	1 14
——— Dombey and Son	...	2 4
——— Martin Chuzzlewit	...	2 4
——— David Copperfield	...	2 4
——— Nicholas Nickleby	...	2 4
Church Services, Ivory Gilt and Red edges. Each ...	...	10 0
Song—Strangers Yet	...	2 0
——— Ship on Fire	...	1 12
——— Come over the Ferry	...	1 8
——— Watching for Pa	...	1 8
——— Wish me good night once more	...	1 8
New Photographs of Ladies and Actresses. Each ...	...	1 0

Bombay, 30th October, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN LAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen.....	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk.....	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy.....	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	23	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino.....	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped.....	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair.....	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Pair of Fancy Striped.....	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains.....	8½
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts.....	10
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indiscernible.....	10½
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts.....	60 to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts.....	45
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs.....	55 „ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts ..... each...	7 „ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street.....	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O.K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus.....	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags.....	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags.....	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs.....	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Rod Blankets ..... per pair..	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland, Eglington, Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Derby, Worthing, Brighton	Drab shape and Tall	19	0
		Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland, Eglington	The new shape, Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall.....per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	0
BADHAM'S	Regent...	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian...	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace.....	2	0
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
16,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102½
5,350	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	12½	do.	National Bank of India.	138
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 30th October, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,678	13	5
Merchandize	42,484	10	1
Back Bay Earth Trains	836	4	0
Electric Telegraph	363	3	6
Total Rs.	86,362	15	0

Corresponding week in October, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	41,917	2	3
Merchandize	46,191	5	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,584	4	0
Electric Telegraph	305	8	0
Total Rs.	91,998	4	1
Decrease	5,635	5	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Lockyer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rowley, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rice, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Nugent, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Hadaway, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Ellaby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Deolalee.
Whitaker, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bendshaw, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Nagpore.
Rowley, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Rice, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Lockyer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Nugent, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Hadaway, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.
Trumlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Madras.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Addison, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 2nd November, 1869.

Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C.B., having proceeded on leave of absence, the command of the Division is assumed by Brigadier-General Addison, C.B., from this day.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

Staff.—Staff Surgeon Bell, for 30 days, from the 10th instant, on privilege leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 2nd October, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that on occasions when Her Majesty's Regiments or Batteries of Royal Artillery are about to leave this command the Government library books in charge, as well as such books of regulations, general orders, circulars, &c., as appertain to the Bombay Presidency shall be handed over to the Assistant Adjutant General, Brigade Major, or Station Staff Officer, of the Division Brigade, or Station, as the case may be, for subsequent issue to the corps or battery arriving in relief.

Separate lists (in duplicate) of the books, &c., so made over should at the same time be delivered to the Staff Officer receiving them, who will retain one copy of the list of regulation books for local record, and will transmit one copy of the list of library books to the Superintendent of Army Schools—the duplicates of both being handed over with the books to the Officer Commanding the relieving regiment or battery.

SIND DIVISION ORDERS.

Captain Leishman, Royal Artillery, is permitted to remain at Hydrabad for the purpose of putting the C.-E. Royal Horse Artillery through a course of Gunnery Instruction.

Major-General Sir George Malcolm, K. C. B., having returned to Kurrachee, will resume command of the Sind Division from this date (28th October).

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas	per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	General Havelock (s.)	T asdale	Malabar Coast.
	Monzyne	Scott	Zanzibar, Oct. 3.
	Southern Queen	Richard	Moulmein, Aug. 24.

The steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 28 Punjaub (s) ..... Parker ..... Northern Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 28 Bleng ..... —— ..... Gopaulpore.
Oriental (s) ..... —— ..... Southern Ports.

Passengers arrived per s. s. Punjaub—Captain and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. Briary, Mrs. Thornton, Mr. C. G. Master, M. C. S., Apothecary Barnes, Conductor Ledy, Inspector Miller and family, 63 Government and 34 deck passengers.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday	Nov. 6	Saturday	Dec. 4
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Nov. 12	Friday	Dec. 10
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 24

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... Nov. 26 | Friday ..... Dec. 24

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

6th November. | 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, a Mail will fly monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, &c., &c., will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

November 5th. | December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, *via* Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company), which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
Overland Mail	Nov. 6th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 12th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	6th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, so far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and bunchy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the 'Bombay Gazette' Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scindie Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Trencher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., perceiving that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period but may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR, and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 4TH NOV., 1869.

PART I.

March	The Slasher's March	Jos. Schmück.
Part Song	The Fisherman	From "O Pescator."
Reading	The Dream of Eugene Aram	Thomas Hood.
Song	The Arab's Farewell to his favourite Steed	John Blockley.
Music	Prince Imperial Galop	Charles Coote, Junior
Scena	O, 'tis a glorious sight!	Weber.
Reading	The Jackdaw of Rheims	Ingoldsby Legends.
Song	The Power of Love	Balfe
Mazurka	The Abd-el-Kader	Wilhaus.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Song	When lovers say Good Night	Hatton.
Music	Souvenir de Lucrezia Borgia	Theodore Oesten.
Reading	"Bardell v. Pickwick"	Dickens.
Song	Three Fishers went Sailing by	John Hullah.
Duett	O would that my love	Mendelssohn.
Reading	Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington	Tennyson.
Song	Kathleen Mavourneen	Moore.
Part Song	Never forget the dear ones	Root.
Scene	From "As you like it."	Shakspeare.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock P.M. precisely. ADMISSION FREE. Subscriptions requested in aid of the Funds of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, for which purpose boxes will be placed at the doors; or they may be sent to the Treasurer, JER. RYAN, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, or to the Secretary, Rev. CHARLES GILDER, Edgewood.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLS—November 3rd, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Thomas Mills, Superintendent of Police, of a son.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

DALLAS—October 18th, at Spa, Belgium, Helena Frances, the beloved wife of R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

JOBLING—October 21st, at Chukrala, the wife of Lieutenant Alfred Jobling, H. M.'s 56th Regiment, of a son.
HILL—October 27th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. R. Hill, of a daughter.
HUDSON—October 28th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Edwin Hudson, Esq., of a son.
WRIGHT—October 29th, at Mynpoory, the wife of F. N. Wright, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KELWAY—VINCENT—October 25th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. C. W. Cahusac, M.A., C. E. Kelway, to Jessie Emilie, second daughter of the late George William Vincent.
BRAND—ALEXANDER—October 26th, at Purneah, at the residence of C. Palmer, Esq., Miss C. A. Brand, only daughter of E. C. Brand, Esq., to James Alexander, Esq., of this district.
STRAHAN—DICK—October 27th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Charles Strahan, Lieutenant R. E, to Rose, daughter of General Dick, Mussoorie.

DEATH.

PARSONS—October 26th, at Monghyr, Mr. John Parsons, Missionary.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

THE cruelty of sport has afforded an enticing topic to a gifted man of letters at home, one who *can* write history, and also lighter and less enduring pages. Mr. E. A. Freeman, well known in the English world of literature, has denounced fox-hunting, and of course stag-hunting, as an amusement which involves cruelty, and is therefore wrong. He fully admits the right of man to slay animals, tame or wild, for food, to hunt and destroy beasts of prey, to catch fish, and to do whatever may be needed for the purpose of sustaining or preserving life; but he contends that in all cases, from the chase of the royal tiger to the slaughter of sheep and oxen, the greatest care should be taken that not one atom of unnecessary pain should be inflicted by the hunter or the butcher. It is at all events a generous line of argument, and one that we are bound to respect. On the face of it there seems no possible escape from the fangs of the argument. Cruelty is immoral; the essence of fox-hunting is delight in the sufferings of the fox; therefore fox-hunting is immoral.

But we do not see that the case is so simple as Mr. Freeman puts it. The truth is that the sufferings of the fox have very little, if anything, to do with what are called the pleasures of the chase. The hunter thinks mostly of the best mode of getting across country; whether by straight-going, or by astute manœuvres; he enjoys the gallop *and* the strong spice of danger; he is absorbed in governing his horse and keeping his place; he thinks little of the pack and the fox except as things to ride after. But, says Mr. Freeman, he might get all that out of a red herring or a paper hunt; and the sportsman laughs to scorn the paper hunt and red herring. True; and why? Because the substitutes for a fox or stag are inanimate. The hunt becomes a steeplechase, and nothing more. The road is cut out beforehand; every element of chance is eliminated, and there is little if any risk of losing the trail altogether. But a fox is alive. He has opportunities of getting away; he has fair play; and may outwit the dogs if he can. Those who have shot at a bird flying, and at a mark, know the difference in the sensation of shooting. It is not our desire to see pigeons or partridges struggling wounded on the ground which makes men shoot at pigeons or partridges. It is *not* love of cruelty or any enjoyment of cruel sufferings. It is the hazard involved, drawing forth greater skill, if greater skill be there, than that demanded in shooting at fixed objects and known ranges. Pigeon-shooting we do not like, but it is not more cruel than any other kind of shooting. It has, however, a smack of the wretched battue business about it, and, except the skill displayed, not one atom of sportsmanship. Now although foxes, like pigeons, are preserved, the hunting of the fox is real hunting; he has to be found; he has to be circumvented; you cannot catch him without pain and toil and trouble and danger to yourself. Every man who rides to hounds is nearly in as much peril as the fox: a fact Mr. Freeman does not consider. So that, it appears, fox-hunting is not undertaken in order to terrify, worry, torture and kill a fox; nor is it followed without personal danger.

But he would tell us that, whether the motive be health, exercise, the enjoyment of hard riding, the discipline of peril, if the result *is* suffering to the fox, the amusement must be condemned. Well, let us consider it from this point of view. Fox-hunting is the last, or almost the last mode, whereby the martial fibres in man's nature in a peaceful country can find a scope for development. Of course we speak of fox-hunting in England, for in India and in many parts of Europe there is plenty of hunting to be had with wild fierce creatures for game. Now, are we justified, on the slender ground of the fox's sufferings, in forbidding this healthy exercise of a strong and useful element of human character? There are the fox's sufferings on one side; and on the other there are the development of hardy habits, the practice of daring horsemanship, the cultivation of self reliance, of adroitness in moments of difficulty, of coolness in moments of danger, in short of many of those qualities which enable men to preserve themselves and others, and conjoined to save states from ruin. In a perfect world fox-hunting would have no place, no use, no redeeming features. Is *this* a perfect world? Ever and anon society is on the verge of great dislocation, if not of ruin. Fox-hunting is a trifle, but even this trifle may from the habits it forms, its uses in time of need, and in ordinary every day life out of great cities. How useful to the Anglo-Indian is good horsemanship! How important to the soldier is an eye to country! We cannot but think that the secondary sort of advantages derived from fox-hunting in England far outweigh the sufferings of the fox; just as the benefit derived by man from the flesh of animals outweighs the sufferings they endure at death. If there is *not* the balance of advantages on the side of the hunters, then, indeed, the custom is one we may properly wish to see abolished.

A WRITER in this journal, who is neither ill-informed, nor a Bombay partizan, recently criticised the Bengal practice of establishing the superiority of Calcutta over Bombay trade by the device of "omitting treasure." In so doing he has incurred the censure of the *Friend* and the *Englishman*. One says the writer forgot that India is poor and addicted to hoarding, which he certainly did not and could not; the other rides off upon a subsidiary question, whether it is better to hoard or invest bullion in mills, or to take goods in exchange for cotton. But unless it can be shown that bullion imported in exchange for cotton or other products is a valueless commodity, that, in short, the cotton and other products which fetch the bullion, are given away for nothing, we cannot see any ground for "omitting treasure" even in a comparison of trade. The nine millions of bullion, or some such amount, comes in through Bombay every year, and we are requested to believe that it adds nothing to the wealth, comfort, and happiness of this part of India. Probably the Collectors of the cotton districts hold a different opinion. Bullion is as much wealth as piece-goods, and if the Bombay ryot prefers bullion while the Bengallee prefers piece-goods, it does not follow that the Bombay ryot gets nothing while his Bengal brother gets something. Moreover, the writer, whose thesis we are defending, expressly guarded himself by saying "we do not enter upon the discussion of the question whether it is more profitable for India, in her present circumstances, to import treasure or merchandize." But we may add that, although it would be clearly more profitable to Lancashire if the Bombay cultivator took piece-goods, it does not follow that taking bullion is not profitable to the Bombay ryot. At all events it has made him a wealthier man, less in debt or out of debt, the owner of more bullocks, the digger of more wells, the planter of more fields. So we shall continue, until we have some solid reason against it, to *include* treasure as one great item in the trade imports of Bombay.

MR. JOHN PARSONS, a missionary, died at Mongyr on the 26th ultimo.

GENERAL SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN was to leave Suez for Bombay on the 30th October.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., returned to Allahabad on the evening of Friday last.

THE Governor of Madras was expected at the presidency town on his return from his tour last Thursday night.

THE Hon'ble Basil Napier, R. N., third son of the Governor of Madras, has been appointed a midshipman on board H. M. ship the Lord Warden.

"MANY an old Haileybury man," says the "Madras Mail," "will learn with interest that his old tutor, the Rev. Matthew Anderson, incumbent of St. Paul's, Herne Hill, has exchanged livings with the Rev. William Powell, rector of Kemberton, Shropshire. Mr. Anderson has had the honour of teaching and whacking not a few of the Collectors and Judges of this presidency. Both processes were thorough, and reflected credit on the learned tutor's head and arm."

"THERE is a rumour abroad," says the "Indian Examiner," "which probably must be taken *cum grano salis*, that the retirement of a certain Secretary of the Government of India is more or less connected with the chagrin occasioned him by finding his dockets persistently scored through whenever they contained anything in the shape of suggestions. It would not be an unpleasant thing to believe that the Viceroy has a will of his own, if one could be sure that it were his own; but it is just to say that the same rumour attributes it to a certain other Secretary, who seems destined to leave an unmistakeable mark on Indian history."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 22ND OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.
Stock of Cotton in London 70,250 bales.
Fair Dhollera 9¼d.
The Manchester market is quiet, and there is but little enquiry.
7 lbs. Shirtings, 9s. 7½d.
8¼ lbs. do. 10s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist, 1s. 3¾d.
The sum of £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 9th instant arrived at Suez on the 22nd idem.

CAPTAIN GILLESPIE ACQUITTED.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KURRACHEE, 2ND NOVEMBER.

The investigation into Captain Gillespie's case concluded to-day, when he was acquitted for want of evidence.

THE CHINA MAIL.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 3RD NOVEMBER, 7-25 A. M.

THE steamer Emeu has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 19th, Singapore on the 26th, and Penang on the 28th October.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Tientsin for Penang on 2nd October, and was expected at Hongkong between the 22nd and 29th inst.

It is asserted that the Miaotzue have driven the Imperialists to the borders of Yunan, and takes (taken) a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Nothing of importance from Japan.

PATELS AND KOOLKURNIS.

I.

AT the last meeting of the Council, at the close of the final debate on the Cotton Frauds Bill, we noticed that Mr. Bellasis, the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division, moved for leave "to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to hereditary officers." Of course this bill can have no such interest for the public, at least the newspaper reading public, as the cotton bill; yet, as it may more or less indirectly affect the greater number of the inhabitants of the Bombay presidency, we wish to call our readers' attention to the subject, which we trust will not be hurried over by the Council. If there is one god common to all the followers of the various creeds which find believers in India, it is the god "Sirkar." To serve Government in any capacity is the ambition of all, from the *elite* of the graduates of the colleges to the humble Khoonbi who asks for a peon's belt. And, wherever we go, we find that the Sirkar carries terrors with it which have no relation to the lawful amount of authority vested in him who represents the said "Sirkar." Whether this is a remnant of an age when any one who held any office, however slight, could use an unlimited amount of oppression towards those outside the pale, or merely an inborn reverence for authority, which is part of the incomprehensible character of these Hindoo subjects of ours, we will not stop to enquire. That they do worship authority is a fact: why they do so is not our present business. Such being the case, it behoves us to see that those who represent Government, the priests of this god "Sirkar," should be as worthy as possible from the highest to the lowest. Now the representatives of Government, to the ordinary village cultivator, are the heads of his own village, the Patel, or head man, and Koolkurni: these are the persons who are placed directly over him to collect the revenue from him, keep order in the village, and put Bapoo into chowkey if they catch him taking other men's goods or otherwise infringing the law. Bapoo looks up to these men and theirs to stand well with them by fair means if possible, and we fear, perhaps, occasionally by means not strictly fair. To us the Patel is an ignorant, unclad peasant, who procures us eggs and milk as is reported to our friend the Assistant Collector; but to Bapoo he is the right hand of the law, which the Koolkurni expounds, and is sometimes very terrible. And for the Patel and Koolkurni Mr. Bellasis is going to make his virgin effort in legislation; and we think he could not have a better field to win his spurs in, or one in which we wish the honourable member greater success. This bill will, we know, relate to all hereditary officers, but to all intents and purposes that means the village officers alone, as all, or nearly all, other hereditary officers have surrendered the greater part of their emoluments and are released from service—an arrangement, we may state, which was not of their own making. And now let us say of one subject, which is the picking of holes in the present system of the election of hereditary village officers; and first, for the benefit of non-official readers, if we have any, let us briefly state the principal duties of each of these officers, the village Patel and Koolkurni. The Patel is, first, the head man of his village, and, as such, responsible in a great measure for the good order and peace of the same; he is bound to report all crimes to the police immediately after their committal comes to his knowledge; and to secure the offenders, or try to do so; he collects the revenue with the help of the Koolkurni. Further, he is usually the channel of enquiry used by the police (and by the Tehseildar in revenue matters), is bound to report all deaths to the police and to hold inquests on the bodies; and he has, moreover, power to inflict small fines and even lock up offenders for petty offences against the public peace and good order. In short, he is the head revenue and police officer of his village, combining in his person the important offices of mayor and coroner—if we can imagine a mayor without robes or a coroner without benches. And their duties have to be performed by a man who, in nineteen cases out of twenty, cannot read sufficiently to get up the smallest manual of his duties or write sufficiently to sign his name. But he has his amanuensis, his factotum, in the second great man of the village—second really in nameonly—the Koolkurni, or village accountant. This gentleman is usually a Brahmin, in fact the present writer does not recollect, out of some hundred Koolkurnis whom he has met, to have seen one of any other caste except an occasional Purvoe in the Konkan. To be a Brahmin among Khoonbis is of itself to occupy an exalted station. His duties also are by no means insignificant. He writes all the village accounts and all reports; is usually the man who writes the verdicts of an inquest, he assists the Patel in all his work and—being generally in the position of a man with a slight amount of cultivation among others who have none—has really a great deal more power, and does a great deal more work, than the Patel; with whom as a rule he has a standing quarrel.

Such are the duties of the persons who are the direct channels of communication between the people and the Government. And now a word as to our present system of electing them. By Act XI. of 1843 the shareholders in the wutun—or persons having the right of serving as officer—are empowered to elect one from among their number, to serve either for life or for a period over five years, as may be the custom of the wutun. The election to be subject to the approval of the Collector. In cases of disagreement among the shareholders, the election to be made by the Collector or controlling officer, with an appeal lying to the Governor.

Now the machinery of this appears simple enough, yet the correspondence on the subject of these appointments is enormous. When the appointment is made among the shareholders themselves there is very little difficulty, as their selection, however, is invariably sanctioned unless the nominee be absolutely physically incapable or a convict. But owing to the immense number of shareholders in every wutun, from any appointment made by the Assistant Collector, who is usually the controlling officer, the field left open to petitioners is endless. And endless are the references from Revenue Commissioners to Collectors, from them to the Assistants, and from them to their subordinates again, concerning the said petitions. Some Collectors hold that all shareholders should be appointed in their rotation, and as of course it is extremely difficult to find exactly whose turn it is, there is of course an inquiry concerning every claimant's right who petitions the Collector. In some collectorates, in order to decrease the over-swelling list of shareholders, only the names of the head of each branch of the family with whom the wutun lies is entered. And here of course are more petitions and more references as to who is the head. Why this endless appeal is necessary is known to no one; if an Assistant Collector is fit for anything he can appoint a fit person or as approximately a fit a person as can be found to serve. The Assistant Collectors are not overworked, and we think that in each zillah one might be appointed as special commissioner to settle all the claims of shareholders, to have their names on the register, and that his decision should be final; and from the lists, which should be made as small as possible, appointments could easily be made. And in the making of these appointments we think greater attention might be paid to qualifications for office than to the great "rotatory" principle; that is to say, we think it more important that a fit man should be appointed out of his turn than a man of inferior ability because his name happens to be next on the list. Education is within the reach of all, and we think that in all large towns no shareholder should be appointed Patel who cannot read and write. What is required then, in our opinion, is greater freedom of selection to the controlling officer, and if possible some sort of probation or qualifications made indispensable before appointment. The limited term of service is often another bar to efficiency; but of this and further allusion to the topics already touched on we reserve for another article.

SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

30TH OCTOBER.

DURING the month we have had very wayward weather: for a few days it has been sultry and clear, then it has been cold and pleasant in the mornings, and now it is cloudy, rainy, and close, with thunder and lightning in the evenings. We have had a couple of very heavy showers, which made many of the inhabitants apprehend the fulfilment of Captain Saxby's prediction at a later date, but the downpour did not last more than three hours. The flood of water can well be imagined when I tell you, that Oxford Street in this cantonment has been entirely cut up, and that in some of the compounds about eight inches of water accumulated and stood there for about six hours. The drainage between the locality of James Street and Oxford Street is very defective, and calls for the special notice of the Municipality. The Hussein Saugor Lake has, however, risen above its mean level for the past ten years.

The question that has been agitated in this cantonment during the whole month is, "Are the 18th Hussars to go to Bangalore or not?" "Yes," says an equestrian the other day, "though the Commander-in-Chief of Madras is against it, and the commander of the corps is with him in this." "So also is the commander of the Lancers," rejoined his companion, who was a pedestrian. Be that as it may, it would appear that the Governor of Madras is determined that the exchange shall take place, and it is said that his Military Secretary telegraphed certain queries the other day to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Medical Service, at this station, regarding the present health of the 18th Hussars, the replies to which it is alleged will at once convince His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the necessity for the exchange that has been ordered by the Government of India. As a temporary measure, perhaps, or as an experiment, or as a safeguard against the present decimation of the men, a detachment of the Hussars, consisting of 120 rank and file, have been shifted to the at present empty Artillery barracks at Trimulgherry, where it is reported they will continue to remain till this perplexing subject of the exchange is finally determined, which will be done ere the close of next month. Certain it is that the Hussars are enjoying very bad health here, and their present condition is not very hopeful or cheering. Two men succumbed last week to liver complaint, and it is said there are some thirty cases now in hospital, of which twenty are very doubtful cases. The Quarter Master of the 18th Hussars is under arrest on account of some deficiency in the quantity of hay, which he is unable to explain. This comes from superannuated men continuing to serve as effective men.

Our Quarter Master General, Colonel T. Peyton, has been relieved by Colonel Dawson. Colonel Peyton has been a long resident here and has made himself very popular. On Wednesday, the 27th instant, a ball was given him by the officers of this cantonment, and on Thursday, 28th idem, our enterprising citizen, Mr. P. Soomas

TEST NOVELTY OUT.

velocipede, adapted to the use of both ...d introduced into the People's Park, Mad... believe the juvenile public of Madras are in... Mr. Lee, the Municipal Engineer, for this ...ble attraction. It consists of eight wheels ...n octagonal frame and rolling on planks so ...as to form a circular course. The handles ...ly for the purpose of steadying the riders, as ...ratus requires no guidance. It is really exhila... to see a party of young people going round and ...with pleasure depicted on each face, and the ...members fairly shrieking with glee.—*Madras*

POISONOUS COOKING POTS.

JUST as we thought we had discovered an effectual remedy against being poisoned by the use of copper cooking-utensils, a gloomy correspondent writes and informs us we are mistaken. When enamelled iron ware was first introduced, it was a genuine and innocuous material that was used. Subsequently spurious imitations sprung up, and a composition of which arsenic forms a very large portion, is used by some manufacturers which if it chips, as it will sometimes do, becomes mixed and dissolves with the food, and is as dangerous as the use of a dirty copper vessel. Great care should therefore be taken to ascertain that the enamel is genuine enamel. Our correspondent unfortunately omits to say where the real article is to be procured—*Madras Mail.*

INDIA A SCAPEGOAT.

"As good as a play" does not express half of what we would say after perusing the Abyssinian War Report. The Government at home ordered the Government of Bombay to do certain things; "blow the expense" was attached to every order; and yet, "if you please," the Government of Bombay is blamed for exceeding the estimates made by the Home Government of probable cost. Had the Government of Bombay been asked to prepare an estimate, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald says that he should have declined to do so. The Home Government seems to be bent upon making India as much a scapegoat as it is a milch cow. This is a subject for the East India Association to deal with, if that body has not ceased to maintain its somewhat frail and feverish being.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SIR A. PHAYRE AND COL. FYTCHE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I observe that you recently quoted from a Bengal paper that "as much indignation was excited by * * * as by Sir Arthur Phayre's celebrated circular against concubinage in Burmah." In justice to Sir Arthur Phayre—a Chief Commissioner whose equal Government will not readily meet with—I must inform you that it was Colonel Fytche who issued the circular, and all who knew that officer before he became Chief Commissioner, will not wonder at the howl of indignation that was raised when the circular was issued. High appointments have the same effect on some as illness on others.

"When the Devil was ill, the Devil a saint would be."
—*Madras Mail.*

RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS AT SAGHALIEN.

THE China papers are much excited at the encroachments of Russia on Saghalien. It appears that three months ago a Russian force of about 200 men, with guns, ammunition and provisions, landed at Salmon Cove, a large bay indenting the southern shore of Saghalien, only 40 miles from the Japanese fishing town of Bassie. "Barracks," says the *Overland China Mail*, "were at once erected with all the easy ingenuity of practised aggression, and Russia now stands overlooking the La Perouse Straits from a fine harbour to which she has as much right as Ahab had to Naboth's vineyard." Of course the covetousness of Russia is not limited to this fine view, or even to the possession of the cold and almost barren islands of Saghalien. For from her new settlement, at a distance not exceeding that which separates Dover from Calais, is the fine Japanese island of Yezo, in the south of which, it will be remembered, is situated the great city of Hakodadi, the scene of Ennemoto's exploits. "The real Naboth's vineyard," continues the *China Mail*, "without which all the vast territories Russia holds in Northern Asia still leave her heart heavy and displeased, is this fair island of Yezo." The *China Mail* wonders what steps the other great powers will take in presence of this unjustifiable encroachment by Russia.—*Pioneer.*

USEFUL INFORMATION.

IN a recent issue we mentioned that several letters from the Carnatic, which were quite legible, had been received by the addressees. As it is quite possible that others may be obtained which cannot be deciphered, the following mode of restoring letters damaged by sea-water is worth attention—it is the recipe used by the London General Post Office, and which we commend to the notice of the postal authorities at Bombay:—"To restore a letter damaged by sea-water, it should be brushed lightly over with diluted muriatic acid of the strength as usually sold. As soon as the paper is thoroughly damped, it must again be brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginate of potash, when immediately the writing appears in Prussian blue. In this latter operation, plenty of the liquid should be employed, and care must be taken that the brush be not used so roughly as to tear the surface of the letter. The letter should then be washed in a basin of clean water, and dried, first between the folds of blotting paper, and subsequently by holding it before a fire, when the letter is fit for the counting house. The letter can be carefully sized with isinglass before being filled. If the paper is much rotted, the operation requires care, and should not be done until a notarial or photographic copy has been taken. A little of the solution of the red ferruginate of potash may be added to the yellow, as in some cases it would render the colour more complex." We have given the whole process of restoring letters damaged by sea-water—but of course it will only be necessary for the postal authorities to decipher the address. For those of our readers who are interested in the subject, we may add that the iron which existed in the ink is retained in the fibre of the paper, and by the action of the ferruginate of potash, Prussian blue is formed. The use of the muriatic acid is simply to place the iron under circumstances favourable to the action of the ferruginate of potash.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

MAJOR GENERAL BEATSON left on Thursday Night for Jullundur on tour of inspection, and returns to Umballa to-day.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 30.

THE native community of Allahabad is about to give another hostage to society. The *Watchman*, a weekly paper, will make its *début* on Tuesday, 2nd November.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 1.

THE *Lucknow Times* has been reading the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company a lecture on its treatment of natives. According to all reports it was well deserved.—*Ibid.*

THE Director of Public Instruction, Ceylon, is too independent for the Government. He first objected to not having a house to live in, then wrote an able report on Education chiefly to say so, and finally went away "without leave."—*Ibid.*

THE Governor-General's Body-Guard arrived in Allahabad by train from Saharunpore on Saturday last, and have halted here for a couple of days to rest the horses. The Body-Guard will reach Calcutta on the 4th November.—*Ibid.*

WE have received a pamphlet on the carbonization of refuse, its deodorization, and subsequent employment as manure or for the manufacture of lighting gas. It is by the inventor of the process, Mr. Gilbert Hickey, C.E., and is well worthy the attention of Municipalities.—*Ibid.*

THE calendar of prisoners for trial at the High Court to-day is unusually heavy. The prisoners are charged as follows:—Dennis Lynch, a private of the 58th Regiment, with grievous hurt committed at Allahabad; John Parmenter, with theft at Toondla; John Bennett, with forgery and other offences at Lucknow; John Grundy, with negligently driving a railway engine at Allygurh; and Roderick O'Connor, with cheating at Meerut. Mr. Justice Turner is expected to preside, and the Government advocate to appear for the Crown.—*Ibid.*

UNDER the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction (*vice* Sarah Gamp, deceased) that prolific institution, the Government Press N. W. P., has been safely delivered of twins, christened respectively Part I. and Part II. of a Report on the Progress of Education, and the younger of the brothers *is* a bouncer—

"Here's a leg for a babe of a week!" said the Doctor, "and he'd be bound,
There wasn't another such that year in twenty parishes around."

Seriously speaking, Part II., consisting of 243 pages of Tabular Statements, is no joking matter. A man may eat underdone pork in the Chamber of Horrors, but in the presence of Part II. he *must* be flattened into awe. And yet, contradictory as it may appear, it is too short—by one page—for a page of contents or "Index" would have gone a long way towards making the trifling remainder of use.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS RAILWAY FARES.

ABOUT three months ago the Government of India suggested to the local Government the expediency of adopting a lower rate of fare than three pies per mile for third class passengers on the Madras Line. The subject was referred to the Railway Department, and we hear that the Consulting Engineer, after consultation with the Agent and Manager, has decided against adopting the proposal. Though fully alive to the importance of bringing Railway travelling within the means of the poorer classes, he observes that only so recently as the 1st January 1869, and from that date, sanction was accorded to run carriages in connection with goods trains, nominally for the conveyance of coolies at fares of 2 pies per mile, but open to all travellers who are contented to be carried at a low speed; and so far as the experiment has yet been carried, the result has not been so satisfactory as was expected, but being still deemed to hold out a promise of ultimate success, it has been allowed a further trial.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SIMLA.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Strachey has added to his other duties that of meeting in consultation the municipality and representative householders of Simla, and inducing them to do something towards improving the water supply and conservancy of the place. Whatever is to be done had better be done quickly. Simla already stands more than half condemned on a charge of unsuitability as a summer residence of the Government of India, simply because it has been allowed to grow up and thicken without any steps having been taken to ensure it systematic drainage, conservancy, and water supply. Simla is certain to be benefitted by the presence of Lord Mayo and his Government next year, and mayhap the year following. But Ranee Khet is intended for more than a military cantonment, and 1872 may see it declared the permanent summer residence of the Government of India! Therefore say we to the Simla proprietors—"Put your house in order while there yet remains time; it is your only chance, and may turn up a trump, notwithstanding that even now the game seems irretrievably lost." We do not in this matter profess to speak "by the book;" but our words rest on bases of fact.—*Mofussilite.*

A HUNDRED TO ONE ON SIR RICHARD.

IN well-informed quarters it is openly said that the chances are a hundred to one that Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir Donald Macleod, and becomes Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab on the 10th January next. This will be very hard on Sir Henry Durand, but Sir Richard himself will be delighted. He will get the great object of his ambition, and will set himself forthwith and vigorously to work to clean out a house that has been awfully in want of a good brooming ever since Lord Lawrence ceased to preside in it. The neglected premises will take any amount of administrative holystoning and fumigation, and be the better the more of such treatment they have accorded them. The "old hands" of the time of the Lawrences will growl, grumble, and sneer at Napoleon of the Deficit, but they will have to bestir themselves, or Napoleon will make them "move on," or rout them out altogether. But will not being considered unfit to be again entrusted with charge of finances humiliate and depress Sir Richard Temple? not a bit; it will trouble him but the least in the world, and in February he will be prancing about in the train of the Duke of Edinburgh—looking as like as he can to Napoleon III. himself—doing the honours of Paris to the Queen of England or Emperor of the Russias! Indeed we shall not be surprised to hear three months hence that Sir Richard has become a sufferer from gout, diabetes and rheumatism—the resemblance would then be so complete between him and the Great Man he prides himself on resembling. As to the diatribes of the press, Sir Richard Temple cares little for them. He loves newspaper *eclat*; but, like that eminent (and truly public-spirited) corporator, Mr. John Blessington Roberts, he would rather the press would abuse him, than have nothing at all to say about him. Should he really obtain the coveted Lieutenant Governorship—and such seems extremely likely—his appointment, we presume, will have to be regarded as a "kicking upstairs" that had become inevitably necessary. There is no other way of getting him out of the Financial Ministership. He holds that billet under warrant of the Queen, and the Viceroy cannot give the finances to another, translating Sir Richard to some other ministership. The latter must therefore be promoted to be got out of the way, and, it must be confessed, that his promotion to the Punjab will be likely to redound to the benefit of that province and the empire; the man was born to be a good pushing, driving Indian provincial administrator. As to Sir Henry Durand, he has apparently lost his second grand chance: and even his own friends now think his chance of succeeding Sir Donald MacLeod a very poor one,—though, according to his usual wont, no word, no hint has yet dropped from the lips of Lord Mayo. Sir Henry's time in Council will not, however, be up until the 25th July 1870, and by then the redistribution of the territories will have taken place, and new Lieutenant Governorships been created. One of these Sir Henry Durand will probably have the refusal of.—*Mofussilite.*

A COMPARISON: THE BRITISH PEELER AND THE INDIAN CHOWKEEDAR.

DESPITE the levelling effects of material progress—a phrase in which is bound up "advancing civilization" and its every moral influence—there will always remain certain radical ethical disparities between the British peeler and the Indian chokeedar. Both, as now, will continue to be furnished from the smartest and most intelligent grades of the labouring classes. Their incorruptibility will, however, all things considered, become about on a par. When the "purchasing power" of money here has come to be precisely the same as in England, a sovereign will seem just as mean a bribe in the eye of the Indian chokeedar, as in that of Policeman X on his beat in the great metropolis. But Policeman X will, to the end of time, remain a more elucidatory man in the witness-box than Chokeedar Rambuccus in the same depositionary pillory. And the cause of this, strange as it may sound, is, and will be, Chowkeedar Rambuccus's attaching a far higher value to truth than, generally speaking, Policeman X is ever likely to be brought to do. X, outspoken and tolerably straightforward fellow as he is, will tell the truth unless he has been remarkably well bribed to speak falsehood. Rambuccus, man of acuter mental conformation, will, on the contrary, persistently speak falsehood, or what is the same thing, but *half truths*, unless remarkably well paid to tell the whole truth: For Rambuccus is positively so much of a philosopher that he estimates truth at its full value, and will not part with it without full remuneration! Meet an ordinary low-class European, and ask him if he noticed a man (say in a black coat and white hat) pass him on the road a short time previously, and the answer, assuming he has seen the man, will be—

"Yes, sir, he passed me some little time ago."

Put the same question to a native who has seen the very same man, and knows that he has seen him, and the response will either be, "I saw him not, *Sahib*," or some query in return, to try if he cannot get something out of you in exchange for the information he is possessed of, and which it is in his power to accord! It is similar with the ordinary natives on the battle-field. They form such acutely correct estimates of the value of life that no temptation in the way of glory will induce them to run a chance of being deprived of it, if they can by any means avoid doing so. Nor is this cowardice: it is simply an excess of moral courage! A man of unquestionable moral heroism was the Bengalee Regimental Baboo, who on the regiment being ordered on service—and this is no invention, but a true story—wrote to the Colonel—

"Honoured Sir,—All history teaches that we Bengalees are cowards, and should not go near the battlefield. I beg your honour therefore to excuse me until the fighting is all over, when I will return, and resume charge of the books; and, under your honour's kind patronage, hope for an increase of salary! Your honour's most humble slave.——

Regimental Writer, 121st N. I."

Two or three great communities of equal moral calibre to the writer of the above, and war and all seeking of "the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," would be at an end for ever. And it is somewhat of a similar enlightened feeling that prevents the native police, not from recovering, but from restoring to the owners, stolen property intact. They probably think and reason thus—

"Our great use is in the prevention of crime by becoming, as far as we safely can, a terror to both the robbers and the robbed! From the former (when we catch them) we do right to take all we can safely lay hands on, though it exceed in value the property stolen, from the latter, we, for equally good reasons, withhold from twenty to fifty per cent. of the property recovered. Both thus receive an *extra caution*; in the one case that robbery is not profitable; in the other, that it is better to look sharply after your property and prevent its being stolen than have it recovered for you by the police. The sahibs don't think as we do; but the sahibs never were a 'cute lot; their *dadas* (revered be their memory!) must have been thick-headed *guddahs!*"—*Mofussilite.*

THE EVILS OF THE ABKAREE DEPARTMENT.

THE *Friend of India* has in one noteable recent instance at any rate proved itself a true friend of the Indian people. It has published several trenchant authenticated exposés of the execrable policy of the Abkaree Department, by which intoxicating drinks are actually being forced on the people against their inclination, and, at first, to their great disgust, in order to increase the revenue of the department. Commissioners of Abkaree may say what they will, protest as strongly as they please, but it will nevertheless remain a disgraceful truth that for years back their underlings have been doing everything, legal or illegal, in their power to increase the consumption of ardent spirits within their respective circles. It was even thus in Calcutta, and the indignant protests of two successive Commissioners of Police in that city, Messrs. Elliot and Wauchope, remain on record to prove that it was so. The immediate complaint now concerns a primitive quarter of the Mirzapore district, and the *Friend's* stalwart and honest correspondent, notwithstanding his statements have been attempted to be disposed of by Mr. Johnstone, the Commissioner of Excise, has made out a case against the Government of the North Western Provinces, which it is incumbent on Sir William Muir to remedy at any cost, personal or otherwise. What is the Government opium traffic, which so shocks Sir William, to the horrible fact that the British in India are sedulously making drunkards of races who, but for their presence in the country, would have remained as temperate as were their fathers for thousands of years before them. Better a deficit every year for the next quarter of a century than that the horrible system of besotting the people to make a revenue out of their inebriation should be persisted in. The evil will endure so long as promotion in the Abkaree Department is made dependent on the degree of success that has attended the aspirant's efforts to swell the revenue from drukenness.—*Mofussilite.*

DECENTRALISATION OF FINANCE.

(*Madras Times*, Oct. 29.)

WE are glad to see that our contemporary the *Athenæum* is urging as emphatically as we ourselves have done the desirableness of decentralising the financial system of India. We have so often filled columns with it that we may well fear that our readers may be tired of the subject; but at a time when the utter failure of the centralised system has only caused the bonds of centralisation to be drawn closer, we think it the duty of every Indian journalist who disapproves of that system to urge his views on every possible occasion. This duty is the more urgent in this presidency, as we believe that the present head of the Madras Government does not see the necessity for the change of system which our contemporary and ourselves so strongly advocate, and which we believe is generally approved by public opinion. In remarking that the failure of the centralised system has only drawn tighter the bonds of centralisation, we by no means wish to reflect upon the steps taken by Lord Mayo's Government in the present crisis. That Government has had to work the system it found in operation, and whatever may be its views on the subject of centralisation or decentralisation, it could not under existing circumstance do anything else than use vigorously the screw that the system of centralisation places in the hands of the Supreme Government. The system of centralisation deprives the Supreme Government of all real assistance from the local Governments, and leave to it the whole responsibility of our financial position. In the position it found itself in on the discovery of the present difficulty, therefore, it could only use the power it possessed to cut down expenditure and increase taxation, with but little reference to the opinions of the local Governments. If it has done so in a blind or blundering spirit, the fault is the fault of the system and not of the Supreme Government. In every other well-governed country the control of the expenditure is entrusted to the authority best qualified for the work, and if the control of the finances of India is entrusted to a central government that cannot be expected to know anything of the requirements of distant regions, instead of to the local Governments that know all about them, why, so much the worse for India. We cannot blame men in Calcutta for being ignorant of the affairs of Madras, although we may, and do, blame a system that charges them with the control of those affairs.

The advantages of local independence in financial affairs are equally apparent whether we consider the question of revenue or that of expenditure. In a country like India, comprising so vast an area and displaying so many varying degrees of civilisation in its teeming population, it is evident that a general system of taxation cannot be advantageously applied. Some districts are wealthy enough to bear taxes that would weigh others to the ground, and in some districts a given tax is productive, while in others it is nearly unproductive and terribly oppressive. These variations in the capability of bearing taxation have hitherto tied the hands of our financiers. Inquiry has shown that a certain tax might do very well, let us say, in Southern India, but that it would lead to great discontent and cause much trouble in Northern India; while, on the other hand, another tax that would suit Northern India capitally would be quite unsuited for Southern India. Common sense would say that Southern and Northern India should have the taxes suited to the nature of their productions and the characters of their populations respectively; but common sense does not understand the centralised system. That system requires that the taxation of India should be uniform—that every part of the country should bear as nearly as possible the same imposts whatever their character—and that all questions of taxation should be settled by men who have only the most general knowledge, if that, of the countries they are taxing. Thus, we in Madras are always asking why there is not a succession tax in India, for we know that such a tax would be productive and easy in its incidence on the population of Southern India; and the answer is that while it might be a very good tax for Madras, it would not be a good tax for India generally. For this reason, Madras, like the rest of India, has to submit to heavy imposts and checks to her material prosperity, while a promising source of revenue is left untouched. The Supreme Government would probably be very glad to impose a succession tax on Southern India, but it cannot in fairness do so without relieving it of some other burden, and to do so would be incompatible with the central system. If the territories subject to the Madras presidency were about the size of an English parish we might understand that this kind of treatment of its local capabilities might be necessary to the carrying out of a general system, but when we remember that those territories in area and population equal some of the greatest empires of the world, it does seem too great a sacrifice to the centralisation system to ignore its interests altogether. The proposition of those who urge financial decentralisation is that such a Government as that of Madras could, if left to its own devices, raise a larger revenue with less pressure upon the people than the Calcutta people can do; and few who look into the subject are disposed to question its truth.

If we can see advantages arising from a local system of finance in the revenue department, we can see many more from its application to the expenditure of the local Governments. At present those governments are practically irresponsible. They are not called upon to find the money they spend—they have nothing to do with making ends meet. We know that in all ranks of life such a state of matters must produce extravagance and waste. If a man were to entrust the expenditure of his income to the most honest steward that ever breathed, the probability is that it would be much worse spent than if he had spent it himself. It is not in the nature of man to take the care of another man's property that he would take of his own; and the local governments of India are now in the position of spending the money of the Supreme Government. Need we say that they are less careful than they would be if the money were their own? Under the present system the local Governments have not even the limited responsibility that would belong to an authority charged with the duty of judicious spending. The Supreme Government is so compelled to cut down estimates that a local Government cannot feel much responsibility in preparing them. A local Government knows that if it asks five lakhs it will probably only get four, and the knowledge has caused a system of over-estimating that is more worthy of a hawker than of a government. In fact, the local Governments have been forced into the position of a tradesman who knows that most of his customers expect to have his prices abated—they have to add to their demands in order that they may be able to abate them. It needs no argument to show that this is a vicious system, that must in the end lead to both waste and confusion. The Supreme Government know that the demands of the local Governments are in excess of their real requirements; but not having the knowledge requisite to check the estimates, they have to cut them down at random, and so often cause starvation in one department while permitting wasteful expenditure in others. If the local Governments were entrusted with the expenditure of all moneys required for local purposes, and had to find the funds, they would certainly exercise greater care and economy in expending it. The work of constructing budgets would not then be a scramble among the various subordinate governments for the biggest share of the public funds, but would be a deliberate calculation of how much the Government required to spend, and could afford to spend, out of its revenues.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

MR. NATHAN, a British subject, aged nineteen years, has been in prison at Milan ever since April last, upon no charge except that he was found travelling from Lugano, where his mother resides, and where Mazzini was staying at the time; and also that upon the journey he was in company with a young man who was out with Garibaldi in the campaign of 1866. Upon these grounds, and none other, it is said, Mr. Nathan has been all the past six months immured in an Italian gaol, without trial, or even a statement of his offence. At the close of last session a question was asked upon the subject by Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester, and the reply was, that the English Government had made application to the Government of Italy to have the prisoner released on bail. Nothing, however, has come of that intervention; the young British subject remains incarcerated, and it is due to the public feeling of this country, even more than to the distressed family of the lad, that the failure should be generally known. —*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 6.

"OTELLO" AND MALIBRAN.

THIS recalled to my memory the fact that the famous Malibran almost always fainted at the conclusion of *Otello*, Desdemona in which was one of her great impersonations. The reason of this was as follows:—When quite a child she accompanied her father, the famous Garcia, to New York, where he was engaged as tenor at the Opera. One Monday he returned to his daughter, who was also his pupil, and informed her that the *prima donna* was seriously ill, and that she must be ready to play Desdemona on Wednesday. She knew the music perfectly, but as she had never sung on a public stage she naturally wished to get off this sudden and unexpected *début*, but Garcia would not hear of it. With a brutality—which, by the way, was not unusual with him—he told her she must sing the part, and that if she did not come up to his expectations he would kill her on the spot, for which purpose he should on that night take a real dagger instead of a stage one. The night arrived, and Malibran achieved quite a success. All went well until the last act. Then, as Otello was stealing up to the recumbent Desdemona a shrill scream ran through the house, and Malibran, jumping up from the couch, rushed off the stage. The curtain was let down and the opera came to an untimely end. It was soon discovered that Malibran was missing. Search was instituted for her by the police, but for two days she could not be found. Then she was discovered hiding behind some lumber in a timber-yard, half dead with fright and starvation. The effect of this, her first appearance in the part, was so indelibly imprinted on her recollection, that whenever she sang it the circumstances came back to her, and often resulted in the supervening of a fainting fit at the close of the opera. As an intimate friend of Malibran's, who heard the story from her own lips, I can vouch for its authenticity.—*Theatrical and Musical Review.*

FASTING GIRLS.

(*All the Year Round.*)

THE public journals have lately told a strange story of the fasting girl of Wales; but it seems to be little known how frequent the instances of a similar kind have been, in past years.

Of course the fasting which is connected with religious ordinances is a different matter altogether. Voluntary abstinence being a kind of self-mortification, its inclusion amongst moral or religious duties is easily accounted for. The climate of the country and the habits of the people modify the custom in different regions; but if this were the proper place for such a topic, it might be conclusively shown that voluntary fasting, as a religious duty, has at one time or other held sway throughout almost every part of the world. Total abstinence for a certain length of time; a limitation to certain kinds of food; a limitation to one meal a day, with any choice of food; one meal a day, and of one kind of food only; these are among the various forms which the custom has presented.

Exceptional instances, however, unconnected with religion, and mostly arising (there is good reason to believe) out of a fraudulent intention to deceive, require to be well looked into by physicians. In rare examples it is a fasting man who appeals to our love of the marvellous. In 1531, one John Scott acquired much notoriety in this way. Being in a self-reproving spirit for some crime which he had committed, he took sanctuary in Holy-rood Abby, and abstained from food for thirty or forty days. This fact coming to the knowledge of the king (James the Fifth), Scott was shut up in a room in Edinburgh Castle with a little bread and water; which were found untouched at the end of thirty-two days. Afterwards the man visited many parts of Europe, proclaiming his power of abstaining from food for very long periods of time together; but there is no clear evidence whether his alleged achievements were ever investigated by persons competent to ferret out the truth. In 1760, a gentleman in London was reported to have lived ever since 1735 without meat, and with only water to drink; but this may not be inconsistent with what is now known by the name of vegetarianism. About the same time a French boy at Chateauroux was foodless (so far as was known) for a whole year; but his appetite returned when a particular malady left him, not however until he had become terribly emaciated. The journals of 1771 told of a Stamford man who, for the sake of a wager of ten pounds, kept himself for fifty-one days without any kind of solid food or milk; but here it would have been well to state what limitation of meaning was given to the word "solid." Dr. Willan records a case (dated 1786), of a young man who, under the combined influence of bodily malady and morbid mental depression, resolved to retire from his friends and also to abstain from food. During fifty-one days he took no exercise, slept very little, wrote a great deal, ate no food, but moistened his mouth from time to time with a little water flavoured with orange juice, the quantity of drink thus taken being about half a pint a day. Ten days more passed in the same way, by the end of which time his bodily emaciation had become terrible to witness. His friends then found out the place of his retreat and brought a physician to visit him; but ill-judged treatment failed to restore him—the hapless young man sank into the grave on the eleventh day, or the seventy-second day after the commencement of his voluntary fasting. Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, placed upon record a case, in which an elderly gentleman was literally starved to death through inability to swallow on account of the formation of an irremovable tumour at the very bottom of the passage to the stomach. For twelve months he had a difficulty in swallowing food; then solid food refused completely to pass; then for thirteen days he could only take a few spoonfuls of liquid in the course of a day; and then, when all passage to the stomach was effectually and finally closed, he was kept alive for thirty-six days longer by baths of warm milk-and-water, combined with special medical treatment in other ways. The unfortunate gentleman, who had been both tall and stout, lessened in weight from two hundred and forty pounds to one hundred and thirty-eight pounds during this process of slow starvation; at the time of his death his mental powers were much less affected than his friends and his physician expected they would be.

As we have said, fasting women and girls have made more noise in the world than fasting men, and there has been more suspicion of trickery in the cases recorded. Considering the stories which the chroniclers of old days were wont to record, we need not wonder much at some of the narratives of fasting told by them. But, before noticing them, a word or two may be said concerning certain colliery accidents which have entailed great privation of food. Several years ago, at the Edmonston colliery, in Scotland, some of the brickwork of the shaft fell in, and closed up the mouth of the working level; thirteen persons were boxed up in darkness below for more than two days without food, and were then liberated by the exertions of the persons above ground. In 1813, at Wolverhampton, the sides of a coal mine fell in through a similar cause, and enclosed eight men and a boy in one of the workings, without light, without food, and with no other water than the drippings from the roof, which they caught in an iron pot. It was six days and a half before these pitmen were rescued—exhausted, but easily restored by careful treatment. Then there was the remarkable case at Brierly Hill, last March, when a coal-pit was flooded by a sudden inrush of water, compelling thirteen men and boys to take refuge in such of the workings as still remained dry. From Tuesday, the sixteenth, to Monday, the twenty-second, they had no food; and yet all save one were brought up alive, and fully recovered.

But now for a few female examples. Cecilia de Rygeway, having been imprisoned in Nottingham jail for the murder of her husband, during the reign of Edward the Third (the year 1357), remained "mute and abstinent" for forty days, neither eating nor drinking during this time. It was considered so much in the nature of a religious sign or miracle that Dame Rygeway was pardoned by the king.

Coming down to later times, we find the case recorded by Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, of one Mary Waughton, who, during the whole of her life, was accustomed to live upon an incredibly small quantity of food and drink. A piece of bread-and-butter about the size of half-a-crown or a piece of meat not larger than a pigeon's egg was her daily ration; while for beverage she took only a spoonful or two of milk-and-water. We are told that she was a fresh-complexioned and healthy maiden; and Dr. Plot complacently demands credence for the story on the ground that she was "of the Church of England, and therefore the less likely to put a trick upon the world."

The eighteenth century produced many instances with which journalists were busy. One was the case of Christina Michelot, a young French girl, who, in 1751, took to a sudden fit of fasting after a serious attack of fever. It is not very clear whether she was actually unable or only unwilling to eat; but, according to the narrative, she took nothing but water from November, 1751, to July, 1755, a period of more than three years and a half, without any solid food whatever. During this time she advanced from her eleventh to her fifteenth year, after which she resumed the usual habits of eating and drinking. This case attracted much attention among French physicians at the time: as did likewise that of Maria Matcheteria among German physicians in 1775. This was a woman approaching middle age, who, after an attack of violent and nervous malady, became an involuntary faster. For two years, we are told, she took nothing but curds-and-whey and water, and for another year nothing whatever of food or drink. The fact was commented upon, however, that she swallowed a bit of the consecrated wafer once a week at the Eucharist; and from this it was inferred that she *could* swallow it she chose.

How far disinclination, or dissimulation, or both, were mixed up in the case, it is impossible now to prove; but it may be very easily and sensibly guessed at.

Our own country, in the same century, presented many instances more or less resembling those of the French girl and the Swabian woman. Of these, two will suffice as illustrations. In 1762, Ann Walsh, a girl of twelve years old living at Harrogate, suddenly lost her appetite, through causes not at all apparent. She left off solid food entirely, living upon one-third of a pint of wine-and-water daily; this continued for eighteen months, after which she recovered her normal state of appetite. Ten years later, in 1772, was presented that case which Pennant records in his Tour in Scotland. Katherine M'Leod of Ross-shire, at the age of thirty-five, was attacked with a fever which brought on almost total blindness, and also an inability to swallow food. It is averred that, for a year and three quarters, there was no evidence that food or drink passed down her throat, although a little was frequently put into her mouth. Pennant saw her in a miserable state of emaciation; but we have no record of her subsequent career.

Perhaps the most noted instance of all was that of the "Fasting Woman of Tutbury," not only for its marvels, but for its audacious fraud. During the early years of the present century she was the talk of the county, and of many other parts of England. In November, 1808, a surgeon resolved to visit her, and to ascertain as much of the truth as possible. She told him that her name was Ann Moore, that she was fifty-eight years of age, and that she had gone twenty months without food. According to her account, she had had a severe attack of illness in the year 1804, which lasted thirteen weeks. Her recovery was not complete, for she was troubled during many months afterwards with violent fits and spasms at frequent and regular intervals. Another inflammatory attack came on in 1805, and lasted eleven weeks. When she recovered from this, her fits and spasms were gone, but were followed by loss of appetite and difficulty of digestion. Her attendance in 1806, on a sick boy afflicted with a repulsive disease, decreased her power of assimilating food. From October in that year to February, 1807, she ate only a penny loaf in a fortnight, and drank a little tea without milk or sugar. From that time she lived (according to her own story) till November, 1808, without any solid food, taking only water and tea. The surgeon (who, by the way, was only V. S., not M.R.C.S.) could not detect any flaw in her story. When it was published in the Monthly Magazine, early in 1809, it made a prodigious sensation; and on this sensation the woman lived four years. At last, in 1813, a few scientific men in the neighbourhood determined to sift the matter to the bottom; for Ann Moore still continued to declare to the world that she took no solid food whatever, and only just liquid enough to moisten her tongue and lips. They got her to consent, as the only true test of her sincerity, to let them guard and watch her room, as a means of assuring that no food of any kind should be brought in. The woman was probably rendered very anxious by this ordeal, but could not positively refuse it without causing a suspicion of deception. The watch-and-ward began, and lasted nine days. The wretched creature bore the test thus far, and then give in—terribly emanciated, and really almost starved to death. She asked for food, recovered her strength, and signed her name (or made her mark) to the following confession: "I, Ann Moore, of Tutbury, humbly asking pardon of all persons whom I have attempted to deceive and impose upon, and, above all, with the most unfeigned sorrow and contrition imploring the Divine mercy and forgiveness of God, whom I have so greatly offended, do most solemnly declare that I have occasionally taken sustenance during the last six years."

The narrative which has recently attracted public attention has this feature: it is written by a physician who gives the guarantee of his own name to the words he writes, and takes responsibility for any scepticism he may express concerning what was told him, or what he *seemed* to see; for in matters of this kind it is not always safe to conclude that "seeing is believing." He is a district medical officer of one of the London unions. Being on an autumnal visit in the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, in the recent month of August, he heard a great deal about a certain fasting girl in the last-named shire, and resolved to investigate the matter by such tests as a physician might be able to apply. That she is a girl of thirteen years old, named Sarah Jacob, is as expressible in English as in Welsh; but when we are told that her father, a small tenant-farmer, lives at the village of Llethernoyad-duccha, in the parish of Llanfihangelararth, we feel how great a gift it must be to be able to pronounce Welsh. The positive averment of the girl's parents was that, save a fortnightly moistening of her lips with cold water, she had taken neither food nor drink for twenty-three months; that she had had good health until about two years ago, when an attack of illness brought on vomiting of blood; that she had never since left her bed except to be lifted out; that the incapability of swallowing has remained unaltered throughout; and that the very sight of food is sufficient to bring on one of the fits to which she is subject.

Now, this was the story which was told to the physician by the parents of the girl. She herself spoke very little English—using Welsh in conversing with the parents. The very first thing which attracted his notice was that Sarah was evidently regarded as a *show* girl, an exhibition for curiosity-hunting visitors. The child was lying in her bed decorated as a bride, having round her head a wreath of flowers, from which was suspended a smart riband, the ends of which were joined by a small bunch of flowers after the present fashion of ladies' bonnet-strings. Before her, at proper reading distance, was an open Welsh book, supported by two other books on her body. Across the fireplace, which was nearly opposite the foot of her bed, was an arrangement of shelves well stocked with English and Welsh books, the gifts of various visitors to the house." All this pretentious display aroused his suspicions, and determined him to note the necessary facts closely. His accounts is too long to be given here in full; but the chief items may usefully be presented in a condensed form.

1. The girl's face was plump, her cheeks and lips of a rosy colour, her eyes bright and sparkling, and her muscular development very inconsistent with such (alleged) wonderful abstinence from food. 2. There was a restless movement and frequent looking out of the corners of the eyes, known to physicians as a concomitant of simulative disease. 3. The pulse was perfectly natural; the stethoscope told of sound lungs and heart, and of a stomach certainly not empty of liquid. 4. He was prevented, by excuses and expostulations on the part of the parents, from examining the girl's back—a test which would have told something to him as a medical man concerning the presence or absence of gastronomic action. 5. He was led to the conviction that the parents honestly believed what they said, but that they were deceived by the girl herself; for "the construction of the bed and the surrounding old Welsh cupboards and drawers in the room were all favourable to the concealment of food." 6. He was told that when watchers were, with permission, placed in the house, they were debarred from touching the bed—an inhibition which reduced the watching to an absurdity. The sum total was, that the physician arrived at these conclusions: that there was no physical cause to prevent this so-called beldridden fasting girl from rising from her bed and using her locomotive powers; that the power was there, but that the will was morbidly perverted; that the whole case was one of simulative hysteria in a young girl having the propensity to deceive very strongly developed; and that this tendency was further aided by a power of prolonged fasting, though not approaching in duration to that which was pretended. He acquits the parents of deceit (on what grounds is not very clear to us,) but cannot shut his eyes to the fact that they made their patient a complete show-child, receiving money and presents from hundreds of visitors to the farm. Finally, he remarks, "Being made an object of curiosity, sympathy, and profit, is not only antagonistic to the girl's recovery, but also renders it extremely difficult for a medical man to determine how much of the symptoms is the result of a morbid perversion of will, and how much is the product of intentional deceit."

SPORT ON THE CONTINENT.

A FEW weeks ago there died in Paris an old man who, as a boy, had been hunting groom on the Prince of Condé's estate at Chantilly. This was before 1789, when the country seat of a great French nobleman was kept on a scale of royal magnificence, and when of all the estates of the kingdom Chantilly was, perhaps, the most splendid. But there have been considerable changes in France since 1789, especially in the matter of princely estates; so that the old man in his later years could shrug his shoulders contemptuously at French sport as practised nowadays, and mutter, not without truth, that from a sportsman's point of view the great Revolution was a deplorable calamity. Readers of history can remember the momentous debates which took place in the Constituent Assembly, soon after the outbreak of the Revolution, on the subject of the repeal of the game laws. These laws were frightfully severe. They virtually restricted hunting and shooting to noblemen and proprietors of great landed estates. The whip, the galleys, and cropping of the ears were some of the penalties appointed for poachers, and on a repetition of the offence the culprit might be hanged. As was only natural, the peasant classes groaned under this merciless code, and whilst townsmen were asking for liberty of the press, freedom of conscience, and parliamentary institutions, the rustics, who cared but little for these things, clamoured persistently for licence to kill game. Some of the speeches of the country gentlemen who stood up for the old state of things are worth reading. There were few noblemen who would not have sacrificed their hereditary privileges, their immunity from taxation, and even their king, to be allowed to retain

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1235	British India, Wemyss—R. Steuart & Co.	June 24
1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 25
463	Jane Kilgour, Greive—Harbord & Co.	July 22
1193	Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 22
1350	Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.	July 26
778	Rockligh, Ennie—Coupland & Co.	July 29
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
732	Woosung, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
707	Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
498	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Picknt.ney	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Coonoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vannurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Otkell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
995	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1494	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703	Romulus, Needham	Sept. 8
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostic, Glaister	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopez	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1137	Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Wood	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1147	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1293	William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23
1209	Hannah Law, Dawson.	Sept. 24
1152	Tythonus, Green.	Sept. 24
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 27
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
994	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 29
703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
425	Eros, B'Jorn—G. S. King & Co.	Oct. 2
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and [illegible]	Oct. 2
1148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
764	Elentheria, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	E ininta, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1109	Marathon, Dingwell—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Braunstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1385	British Flag, Mills.	Oct. 10
995	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct 18

LONDON.

939	Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	June 21
711	Jalawar, Carruthers	July 3
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 14
823	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
468	Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1113	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, [illegible]spie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1259	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197	Enterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
790	Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 24
1700	Birkby, Garrett—Stenhous & Co.	Sept. 30
660	Coromandel, Dow.	Oct. 5
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct 6

FROM CARDIFF.

1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co,	Oct. 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Chourpat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16
609	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

639	Cutch Merchant	Oct. 2
760	Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Aug. 30
965	C. N. Hajee Mahomed Seedick	Sept. 13
817	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 14
776	Robert	Sept. 22
394	Busorah, Turnbull	Oct. 1
820	Baldovan, Watt—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 19
1277	Lalla Rookh, Willis—Wallace & Co.	Oct. 19

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3050	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
994	City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
349	Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
850	Lammershagen, Jorgensen	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
	Arethusa, Lamont.	Sept. 24
1139	City of Athens, Carnaghan.	Oct. 1
910	Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 5

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1016	Princess Dagmar, Lewis	July 14
997	Peter Denncy, Adam	July 26
1366	Douglas (s), San.	Aug. 4

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 16

FROM BANGKOK.

421	Rena, Brunell	Aug. 30
575	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15

FROM HAMBURGH.

768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2

FROM RANGOON.

886	G. F. C. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
1161	Attila, Green—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 24
534	Alliance, Falck	July 31
1120	Kentuckian	Aug. 1
797	Zurich, Grange	Sept. 6
537	Malta, Corrigall—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 30
307	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—C. N. Cama.	Oct. 6
539	Annie Baker.	Oct. 6

FROM MAULMAIN.

789	Southern Queen, Richards—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 23
1466	Timor Shaw, Winter	Sept. 16

FROM SINGAPORE.

1393	Berar.s, Moyes	Aug. 1

FROM HONGKONG.

1607	Rohilla, Do gall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 20
392	Ishpa.	Sept. 18

FROM PENANG.

585	Fathe Salam	July 18

FROM BOSTON

868	St. Albans, Fernham & Co.	July 10
962	Timcur, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM MAURITIUS.

158	Rance	Sept. 17

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Ncel, Burglat	Oct. 1

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

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CLOSING OF CERTAIN GRAVEYARDS.

NOTICE.

Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major John Lumsdaine, that the Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule appended hereunto are in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give notice, that after the 31st December 1869 it will not be lawful to bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule. Whoever, after the 31st December 1869 shall bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds, contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865 will be liable to a Fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence:—

SCHEDULE OF GRAVE-YARDS.

Sect or Church.	Situation of Grave-yards.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Graça	Church Street, Mazagon.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Rozario	Lawrence de Lima Street.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Esperança	Mangelwady.
Armenian	Do.
Protestant	Girgaum.
Roman Catholic	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Saude	Sonapoor.
Presbyterian	Marine Lane.
Protestant	St. Thomas' Cathedral.
Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church	Mahim, Upper, old yard in front of Church.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Victoria Church	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Salvacao Church	Mahim, Lower, old graveyard.
Roman Catholic St. Francis Assis Church	Do.
Protestant American... ...	Grant Road.

By order, and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay 27th October, 1869.

જાહેર ખબર.

કેટલાંએક કબરસ્તાન બંધ કરવાના તે સને ૧૮૬૫ ના આકટ ૨ની કલમ ૨૦૭ બરહુકમ, કરનલ બેલ, આર. ઈ., શાનીટરી કમીશનર, તથા ડાક્ટર હીલેટ, મુંબઈના હેલથ આફીસર, તથા શરજન મેજર જનરલ લમસડેનની જુબાની ઉપરથી અમોએ ઘ્યપ્રસી કરી આપીએ છઇએ જે, નીચે લખેલી ટીપ મધે લખેલી ઘટવાની જગા તેની પડોશમાં ખોડા રેહેછે તેની તબીયતને ઈજા, અથવા જીવને ધોક ની થાએ એવી હાલતમાંછે; અને અમે એ ઉપરથી એવી જાહેર ખબર આપીએ છીએ જે, તે ટીપ મધે લખેલી કોબરપણ મજકુર ઘટવાની જગા મધે, તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીસેંબર૦ર૦ સને ૧૮૬૯ પછી, હરેક મુડદું ઘટવુ બેકાએઘટાર થશે. તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીસેંબર૦ર૦ સને ૧૮૬૯ પછી જે કોઈ સને ૧૮૬૫ ના આકટ ૨ની કલમ ૨૦૭ ની શરતથી વીરૂધ કોઈપણ મજકુર ઘટવાની જગામાં હરેક મુડદું ઘટશે તેને એવા દરેક ઘુના શારૂ એક હજાર રૂપીઆનો ડંડ થશે.

કબરસ્તાનની ટીપ.

તડ, અથવા ચરચ (એટલે દેવલ).	કબરસ્તાનનુ ઠેકાણું.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનોહોરા ડી ગ્લોરીઆ.....	ચરચ સ્ત્રિટ, મજગામ.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશ્ટરા શીનોહોરા ડી રોઝારીઓ.....	લારેનશ ડી લીમાંસ્ત્રિટ.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશ્ટરા શીનોહોરા ડી એશપીરાનશા	માંગેલવાડી.
આરમીનીયન	અજર.
પ્રોટેશ્ટંટ	ગીરગાંમ.
રોમન કાથોલીક.....	અજર.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી ચાડ	શેનાપૂર.
પ્રેશ્બીટીરીયન	મઝીનલેન.
પ્રોટેશ્ટંટ.....	શેંટ ટામશીશ કાથીડરલ.
રોમન કાથોલીક શેંટ માઇકેલશ ચરચ	માહીમ ઉપરનુ દેવલની શાનેનુ જુનુ કબરસ્તાન.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી વીકટોરીઆ ચરચ.....	અજર.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી શાલવાકાવ ચરચ.	માહીમ નીચેનુ જુનુ કબરસ્તાન.
રોમન કાથોલીક શેંટ ફરાનસીશ આશીશ ચરચ	અજર.
પ્રોટેશ્ટંટ અમેરીકન	પ્રાંટરોડ.

ધી રાઈટ આનરેબ્લ ધી ગવરનર ઇન કાઉનશીલ ના હુકમ તથા મંજુરીથી,

એ. ટી. ક્રાફર્ડ,
મુંબઈ શેહેરના મીડનીશીપલ કમીશનર.

મુંબઈની તારીખ ૨૭ મી ઓકટોબર સને ૧૮૬૯.

(True Translation.)
NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator.
Bombay, 28th October 1869.

જાહિર ખબર.

કિત્યેક કબરસ્થાને બંદ કરાવયાચી તીં.

સન ૧૮૬૫ ચા આકટ ૨ ચ્યા કલમ ૨૦૭ બરહુકમ, કરનેલ બેલ, આર. ઈ., સાનેટરી કમિશનર, વ ડાક્ટર હ્યુલેટ, મુંબઈચે હેલ્થ અફિસર, વ સર્જન-મેજર ઘ્યાન લમસડેન યાંચ્યા જબાનીવરુન, આમ્હી અસા દાખલા દેતોં કીં, યા ખાલચ્યા ટિર્પાત લિહીલિલ્યા ગાડણ્याચ્या જાગા, ત્યાંચ્या શેજારી રાહણाऱ्या લોકાંચ્या પ્રકૃતીસ ઇजા હોઈલ, અથવા ત્યાંચ્या જિવાસ ધાસ્તી હોઈલ અશા સ્થિતીંત આહેત; આણિ આમ્હી જાહિર ખબર અશી દેતો કીં, ત્યા ટિર્પેત લિહીલેલ્યા કોણચ્याહી સદરહુ ગાડણ્याચ્या જાગેંત, તારીખ ૩૧વી ડીસેંબર સન ૧૮૬૯ નંતર, હરયેક મુરદા ગાડણે બેકાયદેશીર હોઈલ. તારીખ ૩૧ ડિસેંબર સન ૧૮૬૯ નંતર, હરયેક સદરહુ ગાડણ્याચા જાગેંત સન ૧૮૬૫ ચા આકટ ૨ ચ્યા કલમ ૨૦૭ ચ્યા અનુવ્યાવિરુદ્ધ, જો કોણી હરયેક મુરદા ગાડીલ ત્યાસ અશા દરયેક ગુન્હા બદ્દલ એક હજાર રુપયાંચા દંડ હોઈલ.

કબરસ્થાનાચી ટીપ.

તટ અથવા ચર્ચ (ક્રણજે) દેઊળ.	કબરસ્થાનાચે ઠિકાણ.
રોમન ક્યાથલિક નાસ્ટા સિ-ન્હોરા ડી ગ્લોરીયા . .	ચર્ચ સ્ટ્રીટ, માજ-ગાવ.
રોમન ક્યાથલિક નાસ્ટા સિ-ન્હોરા ડી રોઝારીયો . .	લોરેન્સ ડી લીમા સ્ત્રીટ.
રોમન ક્યાથલિક નાસ્ટા સિ-ન્હોરા ડી એસપીરાંનઝા .	માંગેલવાડી.
આરમીનીયન	કિતા.
પ્રોટેશ્ટંટ	ગિરગાવ.
રોમન ક્યાથલિક . . .	કિતા.
રોમન ક્યાથલિક એન. એસ. ડી સાલ્વાડોર . . .	સોનાપૂર.
પ્રેસબીટીરીયન	મરીન લેન
પ્રોટેસ્ટંટ	સેન્ટ ટામસિસ ક્યાથેડ્રિલ
રોમન ક્યાથલિક સેન્ટ માય-કેલસ ચર્ચ.	વરલે માહીમ, દેવળા સમોરીલ ત્રુને કબરસ્થાન.
રોમન ક્યાથલિક એન. એસ. ડી વિક્ટોરીયા ચર્ચ . .	કિતા.
રોમન ક્યાથલીક એન. એસ. ડી સાલ્વ્હાકાવ ચર્ચ .	ખાલે માહીમ ત્રુને કબરસ્થાન
રોમન ક્યાથલિક સેન્ટ ફ્રાન-સિસ આસિસ ચર્ચ . . .	કિતા.
પ્રોટેસ્ટંટ અમેરિકન . . .	પ્રાંટરોડ.

ધી આનરાબલ ધી ગવ્હરનર ઇન કૌનસલ્ચા હુકુમાને વ મંજુરીને,

એ. ટી. ક્રાફર્ડ,
મુંબઈ શહરાચે મ્યુનસિપાલ કમિશનર.
મુંબઈ તારિસ ૨૭ આકટોબર સન ૧૮૬૯.

(True Translation.)
NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator
Bombay, 28th October 1869.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

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1st January 1866. Agents.

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NOTICES.

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This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

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